

YASHICA

ELECTRO 35

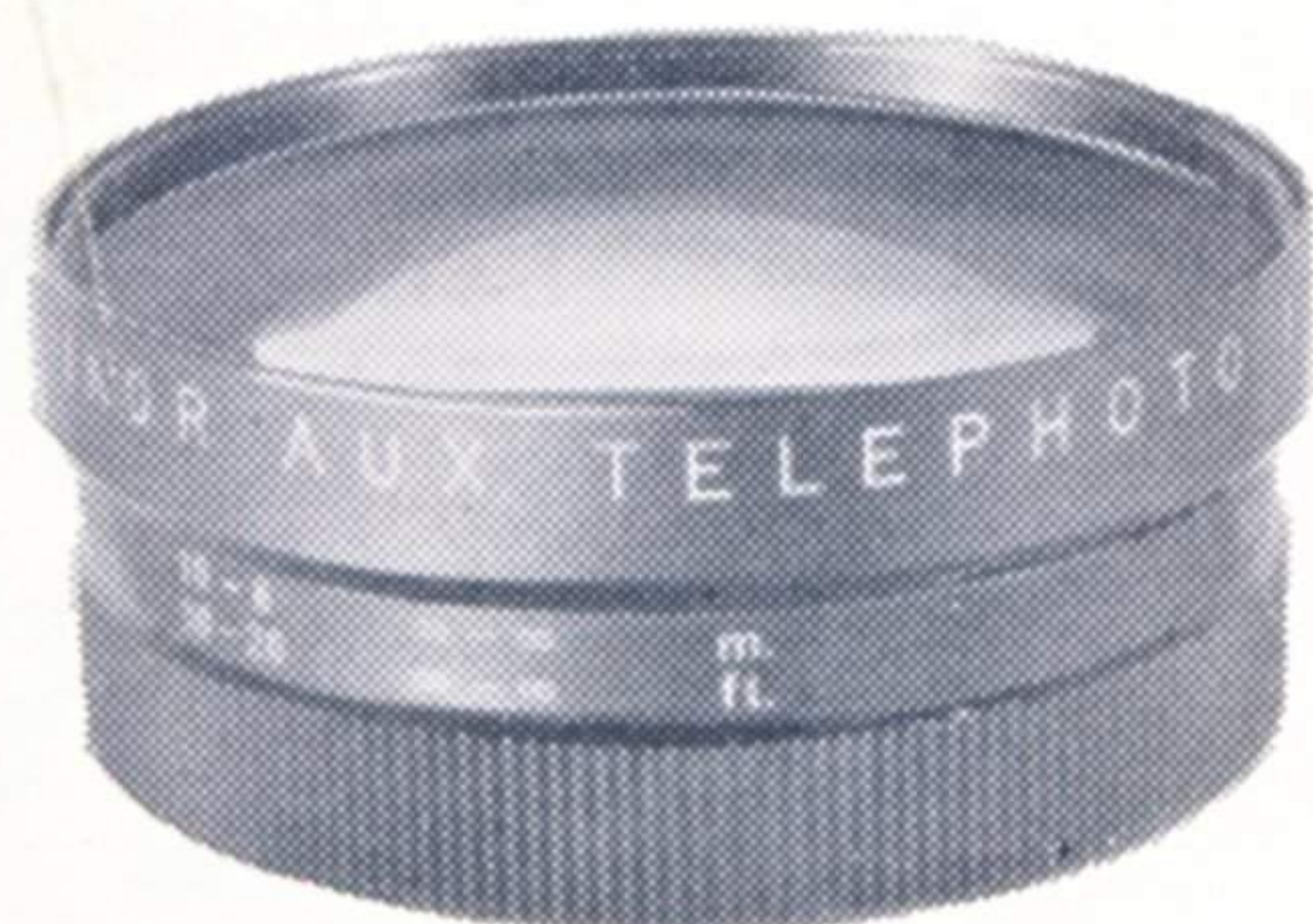
TELEPHOTO · WIDE ANGLE CONVERSION LENSES

INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

LENS

TELEPHOTO AND WIDE-ANGLE AUXILIARY LENSES

•Telephoto Auxiliary Lens



Focal length: 58.4mm (in combination with the camera lens); ratio of magnification 1.3X.

Lens composition: Three elements in three groups

Angle of view: $40^{\circ} 29'$ (in combination with the camera lens)

Mount: 55mm screw-thread mount

Distance conversion scale, exclusive viewfinder (for both the telephoto and wide-angle auxiliary lenses), 72mm screw-in type filter mount, accepts 74mm slip-on type lens shade. No exposure compensation is necessary.

•Wide-Angle Auxiliary Lens



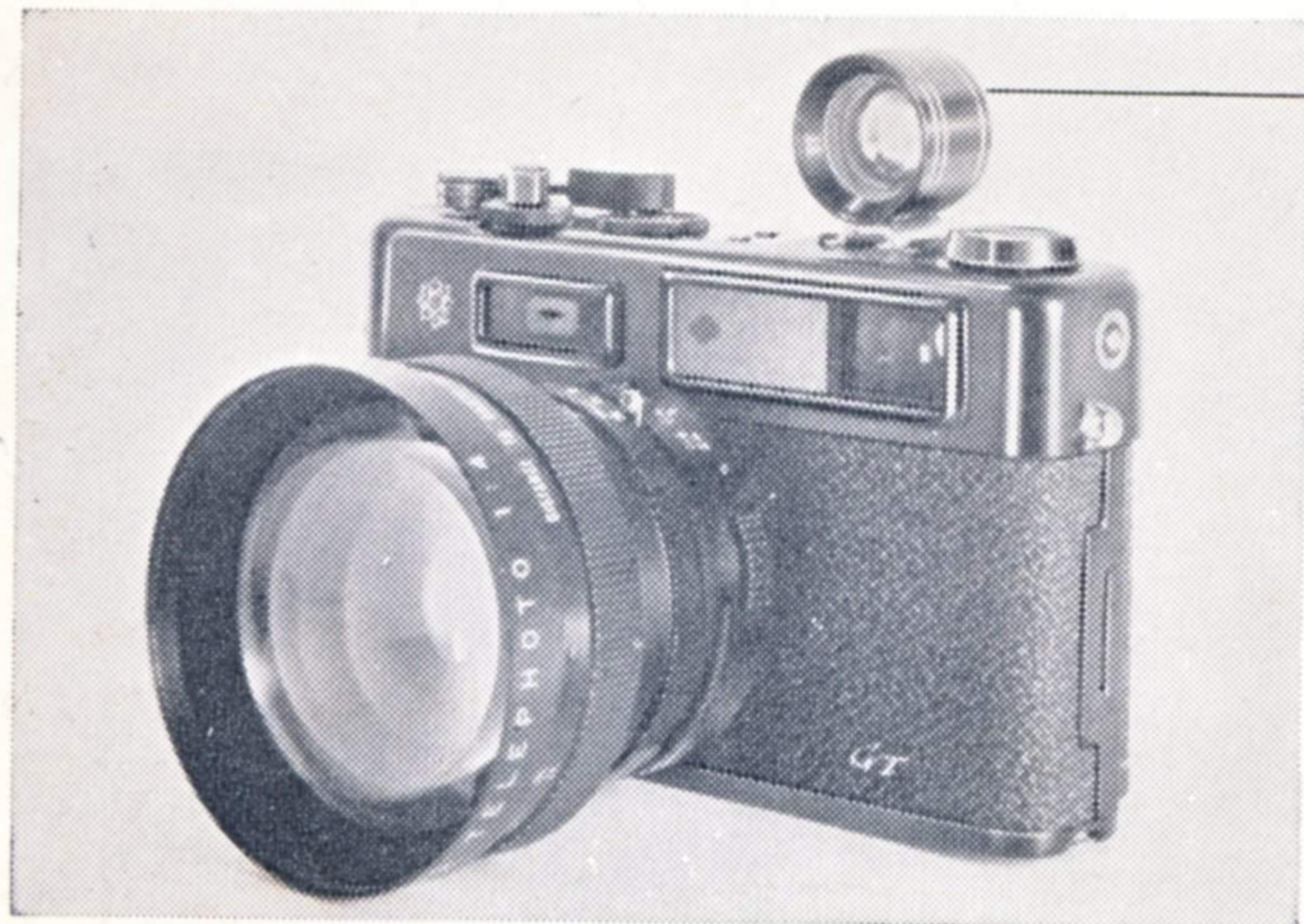
Focal length: 37.7mm (in combination with the camera lens); ratio of magnification 0.8X.

Lens composition: Two elements in two groups

Angle of view: 61° (in combination with the camera lens)

Mount: 55mm screw-thread mount

Distance conversion scale, exclusive viewfinder (for both the telephoto and wide-angle auxiliary lenses), 72mm screw-in type filter mount, accepts 74mm slip-on type lens shade. No exposure compensation is necessary.



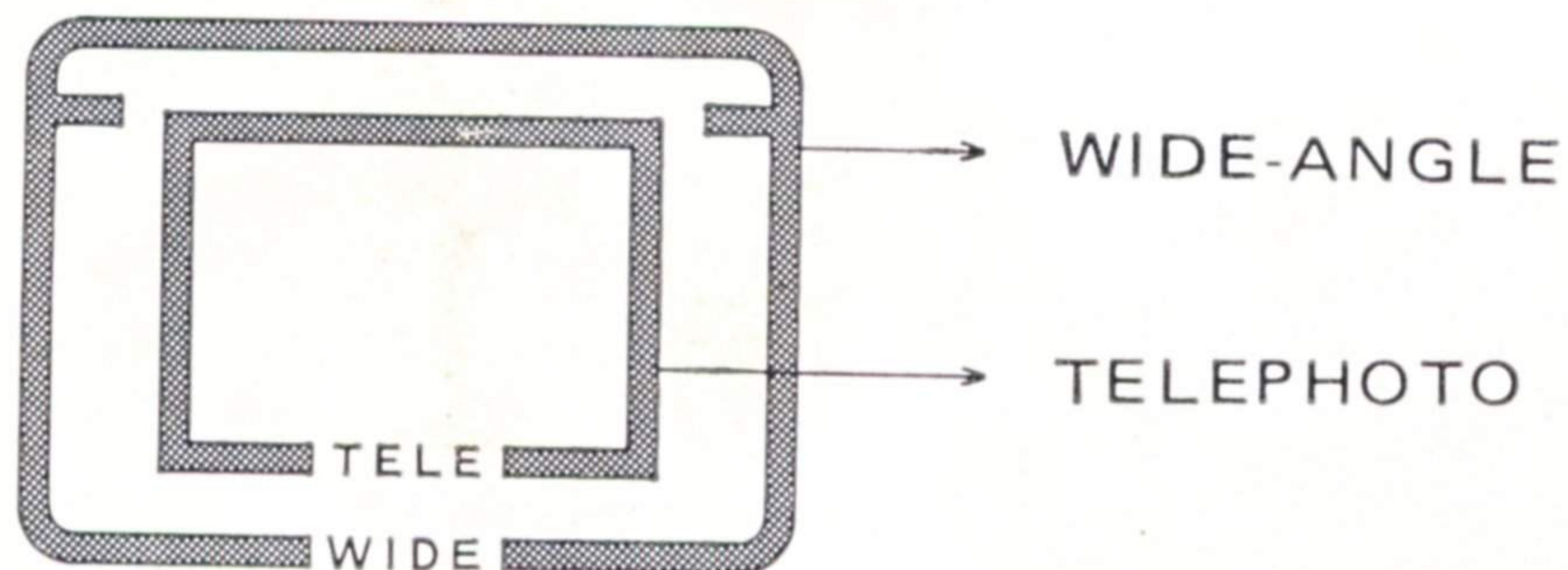
THE EXCLUSIVE VIEWFINDER

The exclusive viewfinder, designed for use with both auxiliary lenses, features two bright trimming frames which indicate the field covered by the telephoto and wide-angle auxiliary lenses, respectively.

When either auxiliary lens is mounted on the camera lens, sight through the exclusive viewfinder, NOT the camera viewfinder when tripping the shutter.

Mount either the telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens on the filter mount of the camera lens.

Slip the exclusive viewfinder into the accessory shoe of the camera.



FOCUS ADJUSTMENT

(when telephoto or wide-angle lens is mounted on the camera lens)

Because the use of the telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens changes the focal length of the camera lens, the camera-to-subject distance setting must be adjusted accordingly. Refer to the distance conversion scale of the auxiliary lens in use, each time the camera-to-subject distance setting is to be adjusted. In the event of the distance conversion scale coming under the lens barrel (when the auxiliary lens is mounted), unscrew the locking screw and readjust the conversion scale to any of the three positions provided, on the auxiliary lens barrel.

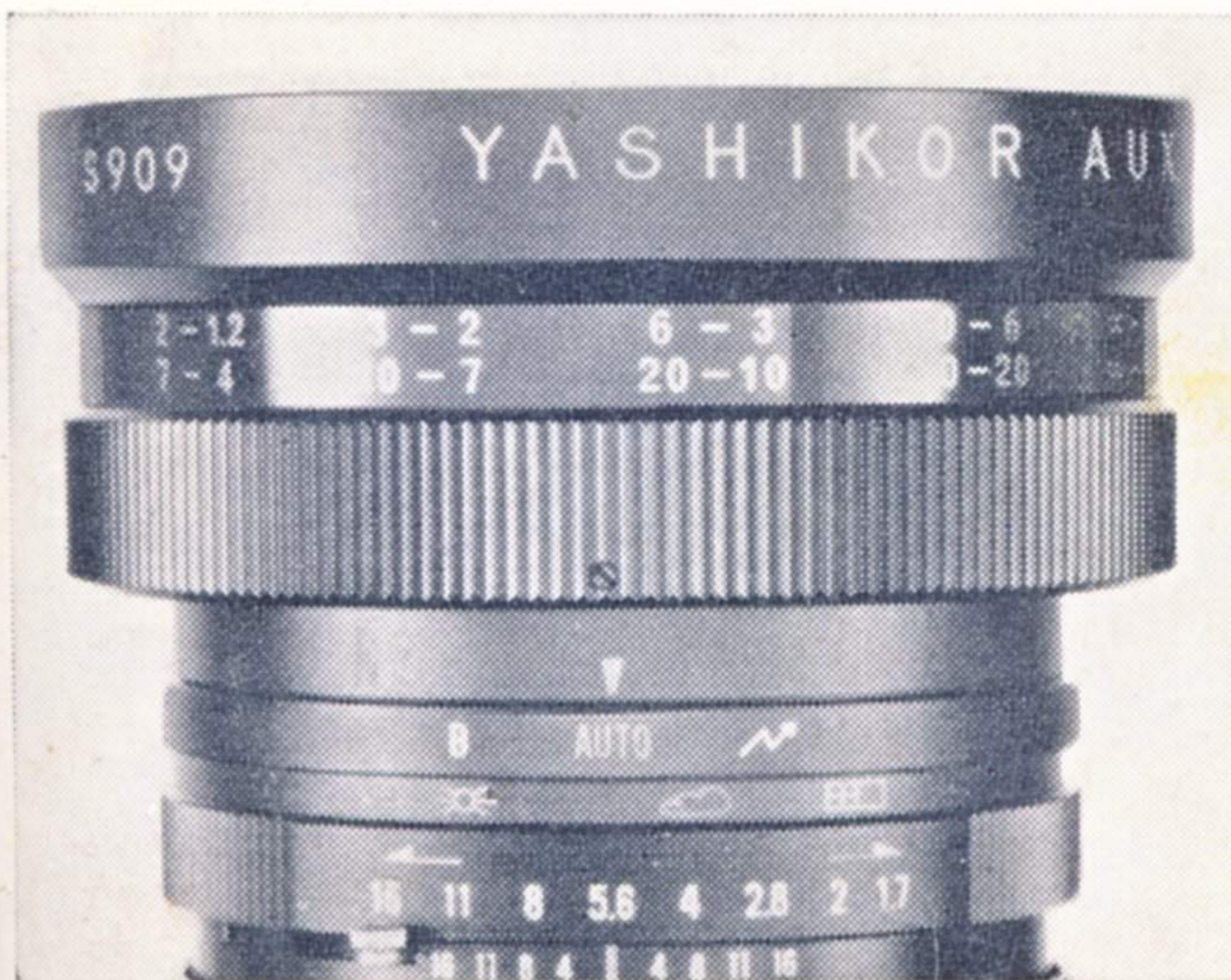


1 Sight through the camera viewfinder and turn the camera focusing ring until the two images in the rhomb are superimposed perfectly.

2 Read the camera-to-subject distance on the camera focusing ring.

When using telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens, proceed as follows:

1 If the camera focusing ring shows 3 meters when focus is secured with the aid of the camera viewfinder



3 Read the corresponding camera-to-subject distance on the distance conversion scale of the auxiliary lens. The red figure opposite it indicates the distance to which the camera focusing ring should be set.

4 Set the camera focusing ring accordingly.

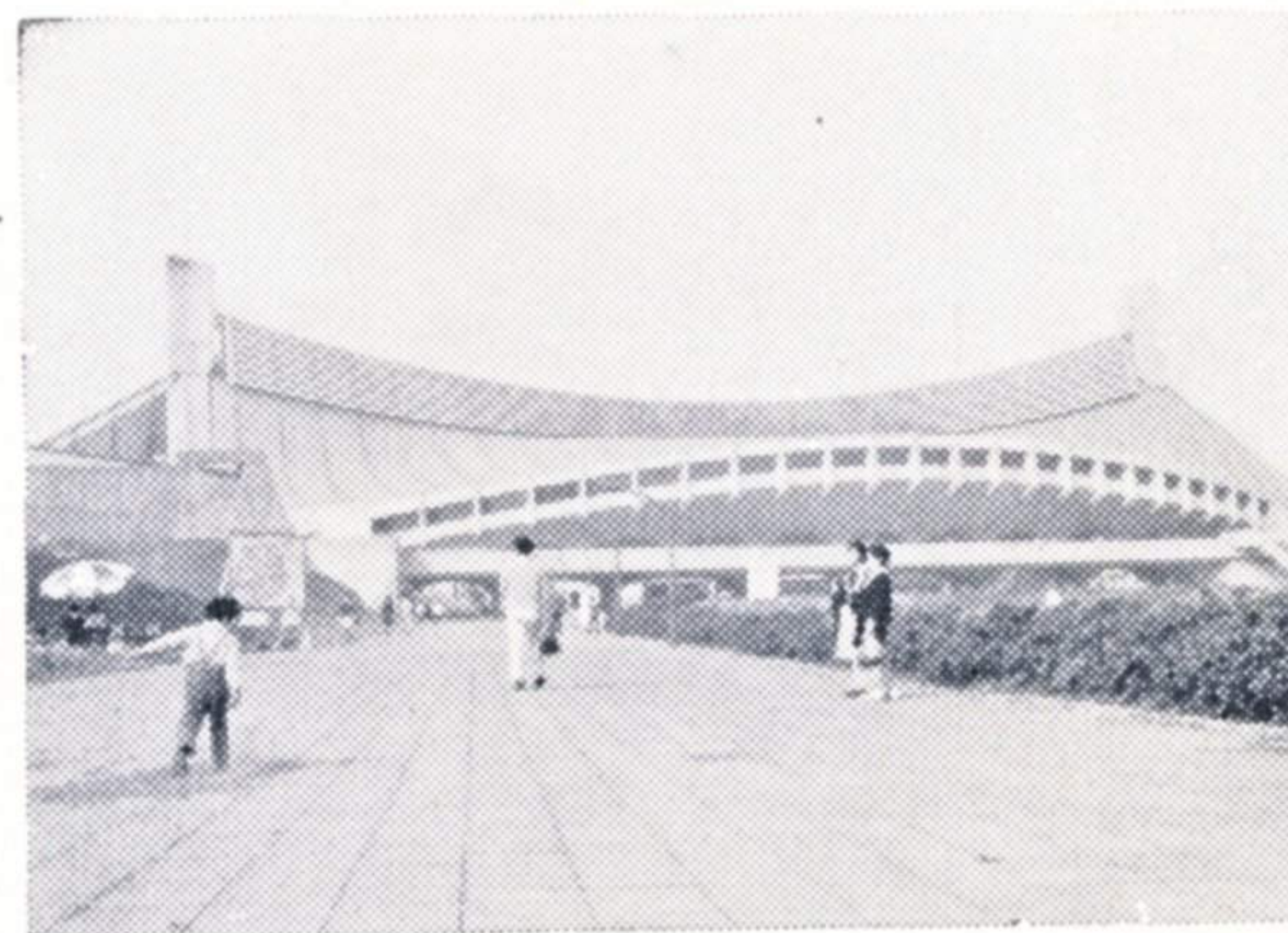
2 Refer to 3 meters on the conversion scale of the auxiliary lens, and the reading is "3-2", signifying that the camera focusing ring should be set to 2 meters.

3 Set the camera focusing ring to 2 meters.

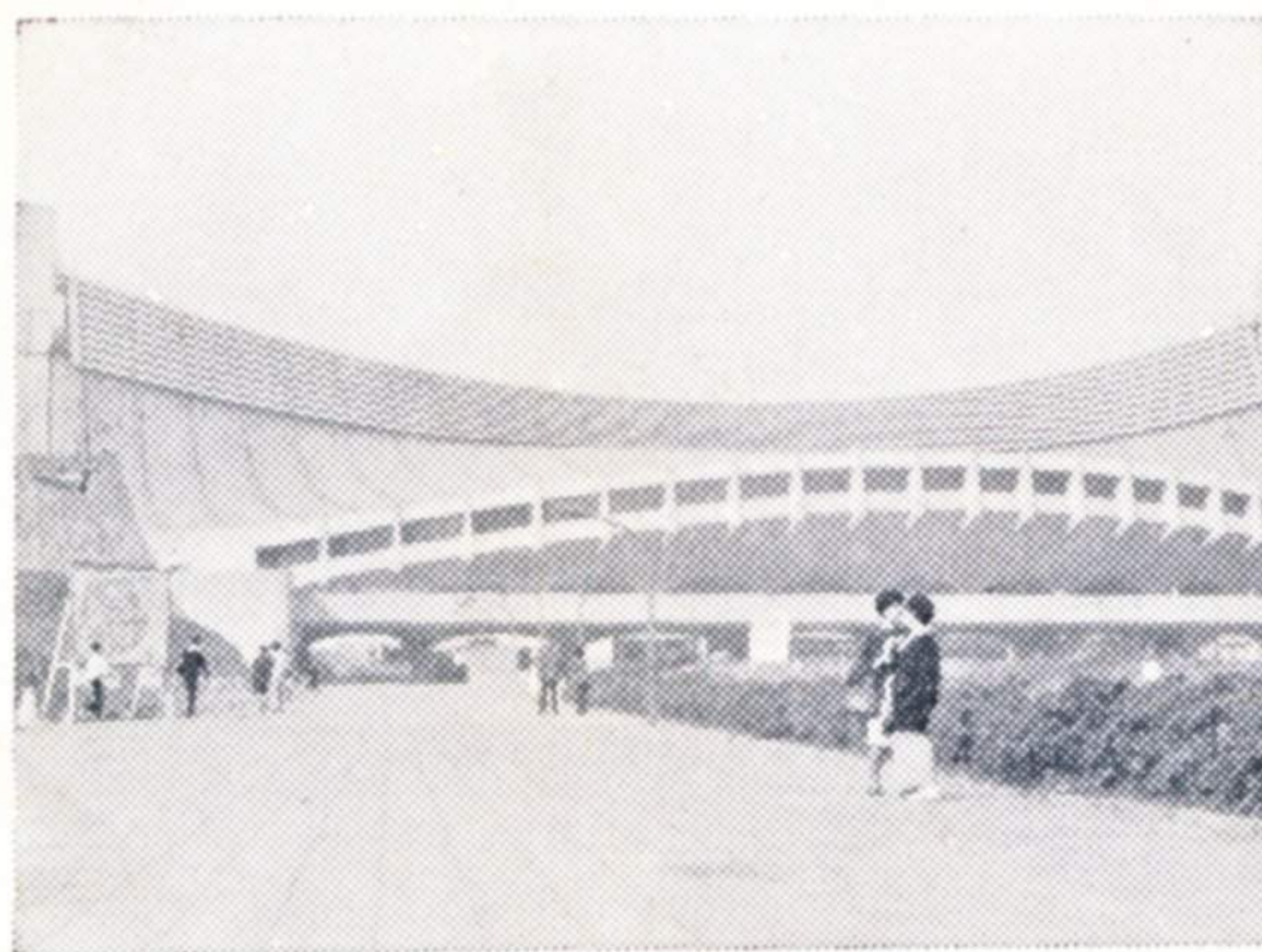
Exposure compensation is unnecessary with the auxiliary lens. Please note that the Red arrow/lamp warns against overexposure and signals for exposure correction by turning the Aperture Ring. And that the Yellow arrow/lamp indicates the exposure is slower than 1/30 sec. when the use of the Yashica Grip/Tripod ST-7 is recommended. When no arrows or lamps light, hand-held photography is safe.

- Notes on Use of Telephoto and Wide-Angle Auxiliary Lenses.

1. When using the telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens, it is advisable to set the lens aperture at $f/5.6$, $f/8$ or $f/11$. Under certain conditions, good results may not be obtained at aperture settings of $f/1.7$, $f/2$ or $f/16$.
2. The telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens cannot be mounted over the camera lens unless the 55mm filter is removed.
3. A 72mm filter can be mounted on the front element of the telephoto or wide-angle auxiliary lens. However, the use of a filter should be avoided as much as possible, because the edges of the picture area may be blacked out under certain conditions.



Standard Lens



Telephoto Lens



Wide-angle Lens

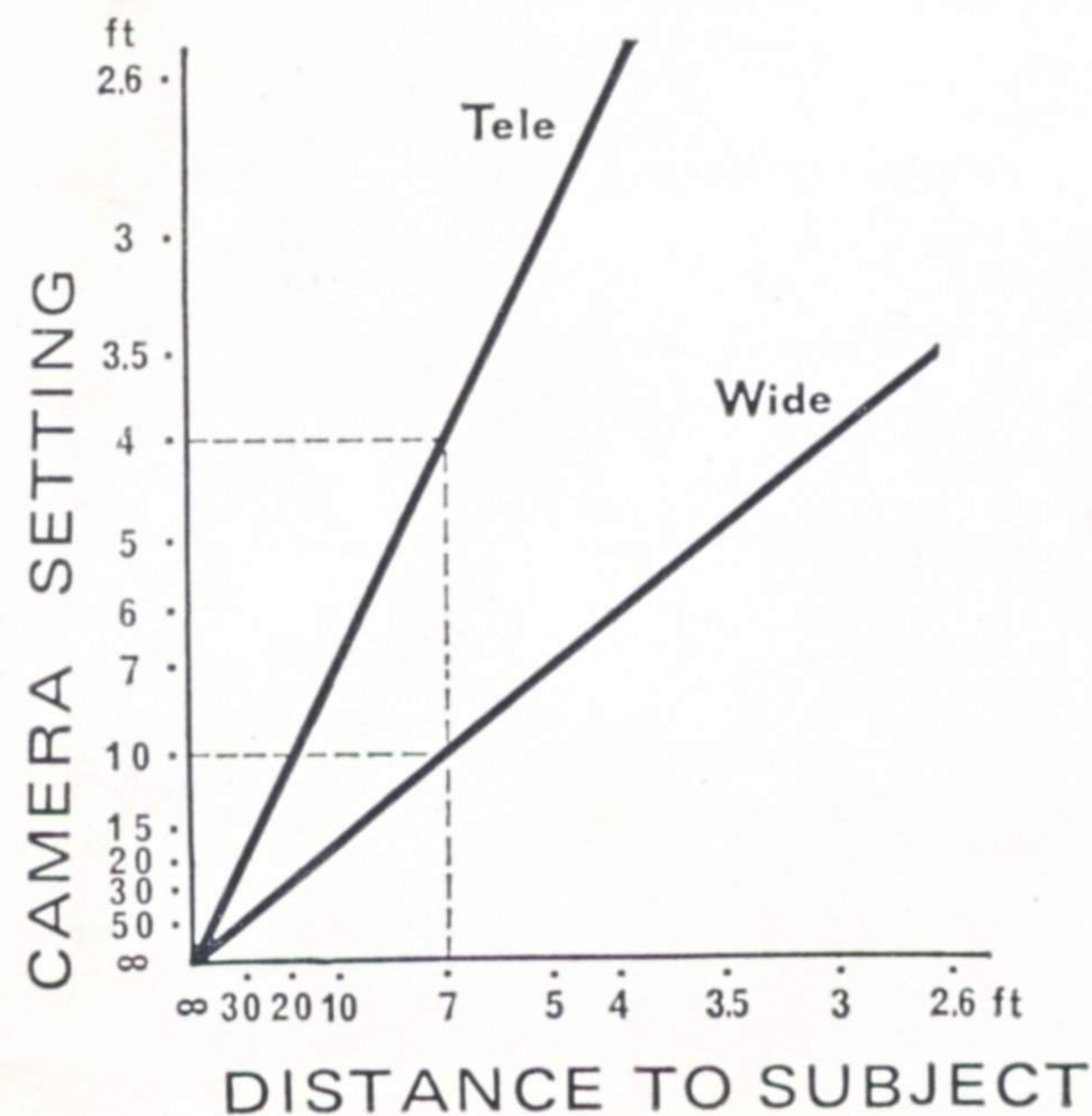
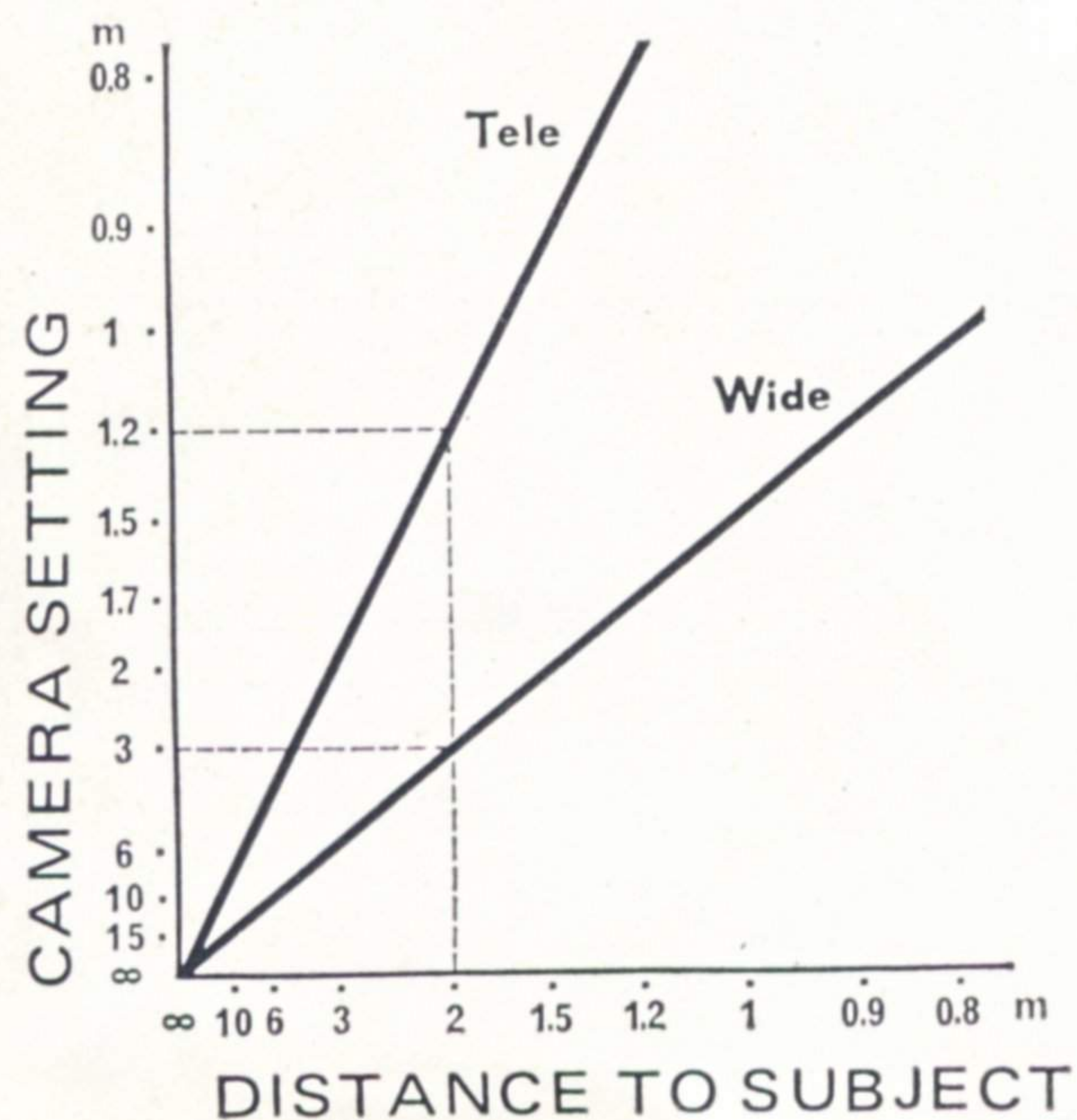
DISTANCE CONVERSION TABLE

The adjustment for camera-to-subject distance can be made most readily by reading off the figure on the conversion scale of the auxiliary lens. For more details, refer to the following conversion table.

How to Read the Conversion Table

If, for instance, the camera-to-subject distance measured with the camera viewfinder is 2 meters, draw a line vertically from 2 meters on the camera-to-subject distance scale to intersect the respective wide or tele diagonal lines, and extend the line horizontally from point of intersection to the camera setting scale (see diagram below).

This will show that, if the distance measured with the viewfinder is 2 meters, the camera distance scale should be set to 1.2 meters when using the telephoto auxiliary lens, and to 3 meters when the wide-angle auxiliary lens is mounted on the camera lens.



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